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Office (1688); the Hollow Sword Blades Company (1692), chartered as a manufacturing company, sold to a company of merchants who used it to speculate in forfeited Irish lands; the Royal Lutestring Company (1692); the Amicable Society (1706), an insurance scheme; and the Charitable Corporation (1707).

The Introduction is a valuable contribution to industrial history, and especially to the history of industrial corporations. The origin of the trading corporation was the patent of monopoly. This was given, legitimately, in return for a genuine contribution to the prosperity of the realm: the discovery of new lands, the introduction of a new manufacture, a new mechanical invention, or even a good scheme for the regulation of a trade. But the patentee desired incorporation, for several reasons. Incorporation was a protection against the claim of illegality; it allowed perpetual succession, so that dissolution of the business would not follow from the death, and especially from the bankruptcy, of a member; it permitted the bringing together of a large joint stock, which could not be provided by one or two men; finally, it offered freedom from personal liability. Events showed, also, that corporate monopoly fared better at the hands of Parliament than personal monopoly. "Into the framework which contained gild and borough, mercers and merchant venturers, it was a simple matter to fit the chartered companies." Small wonder, therefore, that they flourished until the bubble burst, and that they continued in existence, though with diminished prestige, until the modern joint-stock company superseded them.

The editor examined in detail several of the important earlier companies and the history of patents for invention, of monopolies, of companies for colonization, mining and fishing, of industrial, banking, insurance and water companies and the South Sea company. The introduction is good law, good history and good reading.

J. H. B.

GREAT JURISTS OF THE WORLD. Edited by Sir John MacDonnell and Edward Manson, with an Introduction by Van Vechten Veeder. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1914. pp. xxxii, 607.

This volume of the Continental Legal History Series is devoted to biographies of twenty-six selected jurists whose lives extend over a period of two thousand years, from Gaius to Von Ihering. The great scope of the book subjects it to some disadvantages; many great names are necessarily omitted, and the treatment of each one who is included is necessarily brief. This brevity occasionally makes a chapter seem a little too much like a mere catalogue of achievements and writings, the character of which is left unexplained to a reader who has not considerable knowledge of the history of jurisprudence. In places, therefore, the book is not easy reading. Nevertheless, the task was well worth attempting, and in view of the inherent difficulty of comprising in one volume essays devoted to so many men of different periods and nationalities as to some of whom few biographical details are obtainable, it has been well done.

S. W.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL JURISPRUDENCE. By John Alderson Foote. Fourth Edition. Edited by Coleman Phillipson. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1914. pp. xlv, 595.

A HANDBOOK OF STOCK EXCHANGE LAWS. By Samuel P. Goldman. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page and Company. 1914. pp. ix, 290.

LETTERS ON WAR AND NEUTRALITY. By Thomas Erskine Holland. Second Edition. New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1914. pp. xii, 203.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAW. By Josef Kohler. Modern Legal Philosophy Series. Vol. XII. Translated by Adalbert Albrecht. Boston: The Boston Book Company. 1914. pp. xlv, 390.